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TO THE PUBLIC.

*Winchester, Thursday Evening,
20th July, 1809.*

For one week in seven years, I may, I think, be excused from writing for the press. I have not, however, been idle, even in the way of politics; and shall, I hope, be able to make, in my next, amends for what I am now prevented from doing by want of time.

W^M. COBBETT.MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—*From the Morning Chronicle, July 17, 1809.*

We have been favoured by a Creditor with the following Account of what passed at a Meeting of the Creditors of the Princess of Wales, held on Friday last, at the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in consequence of a Letter circulated by Messrs. Blagrave and Walter, their Solicitors, intimating that Mr. Adam, the Prince's Chancellor, and Mr. Gray, his Royal Highness's Deputy Treasurer, would attend, when the Plan which the Prince had adopted to pay their Debts, and secure them in future, would be laid before them.—Mr. Adam stated to the Creditors, that the Prince had taken their case into his most serious and gracious consideration in every point of view. That his Royal Highness's object was not merely to pay the Debt in the manner already settled and accepted, but to secure them in future as far as the law would enable him; that the affairs of his Royal Highness were all administered under an Act of the 35th of the King, which rendered it illegal for the Prince to grant any bond or obligation, and protected him against personal action; but rendered his revenue liable, if the Creditors followed out the provisions of the Act, by delivering in their bills signed within ten days after the quarter, and provided they sued

on them within three months from that delivery. Mr. Adam then stated, that the Prince's Treasurer had uniformly and regularly every quarter paid the allowance of 12,000*l.* a year to the Officer of her Royal Highness; that this had never been in arrear one instant from 1802 to the present time; that Mr. Gray (who was present) was the person who paid it; that the Prince had always paid this sum to the Princess without deducting the Income Tax, although there was 12,000*l.* per annum deducted from him at the Exchequer on that account. That his Royal Highness had now increased the Princess's income to 17,000*l.* a year, to be paid quarterly without deducting the income tax. That the Princess was paid for personal expences at the Exchequer, 5,000*l.* a year, making in all an income of 22,000*l.* Mr. Adam then stated, that it was upon this increased income of 17,000*l.* a year nett, that the Prince had devised the security for the Creditors in future, having made it a condition, that the Princess should appoint an officer to receive that income, who was enjoined in the settling the accounts, to follow the course prescribed by the Act of Parliament for regulating the Expenditure of the Prince. Mr. Adam said, that a paper to this effect had been accordingly signed by the Princess, so that the Creditors had now only to observe the forms of the Act of Parliament to ensure their payment; but the Prince did not stop here, but in providing for his own future indemnity, the particulars of which Mr. Adam said he did not enter into, as not belonging to that place or meeting, the Prince had taken care that if this voluntary regulation did not effectuate the object, the legislature was to be applied to. Mr. Adam then said, that the Prince had by economical regulations appropriated as large a sum as his circumstances would admit, to discharge this debt, greater in proportion than he had been enabled to apply to his own, which he was sure his own Creditors would justify, as from the moment he undertook the payment of the Debts of the Princess, they were to be considered as debts of honour. Mr. Adam then said, that the regularity of the pay-
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ments might be depended upon. There was an event, however, of which some of the Creditors had expressed a dread, the calamity of being deprived of the Prince, Mr. Adam assured them that that event had not been unthought of by his Royal Highness. The Prince could not by law bind himself by deed or note, but he had property and rights which might be rendered available in case of the event alluded to, and these would be so regulated that his Royal Highness had the heartfelt satisfaction to think, that no person would suffer ultimately any loss by him.—Mr. Adam said, this nearly comprised the whole matter which he had to lay before them, which would be most satisfactory, he had no doubt, to them, and would convince them that every thing that could be done for their benefit within the Prince's power was done, and that without his Royal Highness's intervention they could never have received any thing. That their petition, without the consent of his Majesty, signified by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would never have been received in the House of Commons; and Mr. Adam said he knew that such consent would have been refused. So that unless the Prince had spontaneously undertaken for the arrangement of their debts, the Creditors would have had no redress. In doing this the Prince stipulated, that he should be fully indemnified against future demands, a claim which his Royal Highness was held to be justified in making, because, to the 41,000*l.*, there was to be added the sum of 34,000*l.*, which the Princess had received from his Majesty's Droits of Admiralty, making together 75,000*l.* of debt contracted by her Royal Highness; which divided on the number of years, exceeded by many thousand pounds a year the greatest income ever proposed for her Royal Highness; that after the payment of 41,000*l.* had been undertaken by the Prince, and a guarantee against future demands arranged to his satisfaction, Mr. Adam said, that towards the conclusion of the business, it was stated to him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be by him (Mr. Adam) laid before the Prince, that the debt was 8,000*l.* more than the 41,000*l.* This his Royal Highness took also into his most gracious consideration, and gave his commands to Mr. Adam to represent to those of the King's Confidential Servants, who were engaged in the transaction;—“ That the main and principal object which had uniformly directed his Royal

Highness's determination, and which he had never for a moment lost sight of in any one part of this transaction, had been to prevent (in these times of great and necessary expenditure) any debt of his own or any other for which he might be considered liable, becoming either directly or circuitously a burden upon the country. That he had been likewise greatly influenced by the desire of seeing justice done to the Creditors of the Princess, although under no legal obligation whatever to pay those Debts.—On these grounds the Prince of Wales gave it to be understood to those of his Majesty's Ministers concerned in the transaction, that his Royal Highness would spontaneously take upon himself the payment of the sum of 8,000*l.*, in addition to the sum of 41,000*l.*, formerly undertaken to be liquidated by his Royal Highness upon the indemnity being given to him; and by so doing, his Royal Highness had the satisfaction of preserving the public from any burden, directly or indirectly, and of seeing justice done to the Creditors of the Princess, who had no other means whatever of being relieved, but through the voluntary interposition of his Royal Highness.”—Mr. Adam then observed, that the whole debt of 49,000*l.* being thus assumed by his Royal Highness, the Prince gave directions to Mr. Gray and himself (Mr. Adam,) to make the instalments as liberal as possible. In consequence of which 10,000*l.* has now been paid, and the second instalment would be paid in the first week of January.

LOWER CANADA.—*Speech of the Governor General *, on dissolving the Provincial Parliament. From the Quebec Gazette, May 16, 1809.*

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; The advanced state of the season, your private convenience, and the happy change that has taken place in the relations between his Majesty's Government and that of the United States, from which we may reasonably look for a permanence of the public tranquillity, together with other circumstances, have induced me to put an end to this Session: and upon a full consideration of the events by which it has been marked, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to his Majesty and to the Province,

* Lieut. Gen. Sir James Henry Craig, K. B.

to recur, as speedily as circumstances will permit, to the sense of his subjects, by calling a new Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; When I met you at the commencement of the present Session, I had no reason to doubt your moderation or your prudence, and I therefore willingly relied upon both. Under the guidance of these principles, I expected from you a manly sacrifice of all personal animosities, and individual dissatisfaction, a watchful solicitude for the concerns of your country, and a steady perseverance in the executing of your public duty, with zeal and dispatch. I looked for earnest endeavours to promote the general harmony of the Province, and a careful abstinence from whatever might have a tendency to disturb it; for due, and therefore indispensable attention to the other branches of the legislature, and for prompt and cheerful co-operation and assistance in whatever might conduce to the happiness and welfare of the colony. All this I had a right to expect, because such was your constitutional duty; because, such a conduct would have been a lasting testimony, as it was the only one sought for by His Majesty's Government, of that loyalty and affection, which you have so warmly professed, and which I believe you to possess, and because it was particularly called for by the critical conjuncture of the times, and especially by the precarious situation in which we then stood, with respect to the American States. I am sorry to add, that I have been disappointed in all these expectations, and in every hope on which I relied.—You have wasted in fruitless debates, excited by private and personal animosities, or by frivolous contests, upon trivial matters of form, that time and those talents, to which, within your walls, the public have an exclusive title; this abuse of your functions you have preferred to the high and important duties which you owe to your sovereign and to your constituents; and you have, thereby, been forced to neglect the consideration of matters of moment and necessity, which were before you, while you have at the same time virtually prevented the introduction of such others, as may have been in contemplation. If any further proof of this misuse of your time were necessary, I have just presented it, in having been called on, after a session of five weeks, to exercise his Majesty's prerogative of assent, to only the same number of Bills, three of which were the

mere renewal of annual acts, to which you stood pledged, and which required no discussion.—So much of imtemperate heat has been manifested in all your proceedings, and you have shewn such a prolonged and disrespectful inattention to matters submitted to your consideration by the other branches of the legislature, that whatever might be the moderation and forbearance exercised on their parts, a general good understanding is scarcely to be looked for without a new Assembly.—I shall not particularly advert to other acts, which appear to be unconstitutional infringements of the rights of the subject, repugnant to the very letter of that statute of the Imperial Parliament, under which you hold your seats, and to have been matured by proceedings, which amount to a dereliction of the first principles of natural justice; and I shall abstain from any further enumeration of the causes by which I have been induced to adopt the determination, which I have taken, because, the part of your conduct to which I have already referred, is obviously and in a high degree, detrimental to the best interests of the country, such as my duty to the crown forbids me to countenance, and as compels me to have recourse to a dissolution as the only constitutional means, by which its recurrence may be prevented.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; I shall give the necessary orders for calling the new Provincial Parliament, as soon as convenience will permit, and having no other object, and confident that no other will be attributed to me, but to preserve the true principles of the free and happy constitution of the Province, and to employ the power intrusted to me by his Majesty, to the only end for which I have received it, the good of his subjects. I have an entire confidence in the electors, to whom I shall recur, trusting that by the choice of proper representatives further mischiefs may be obviated, and the important interests of the colony considered in the next Session, with less interruption and happier effect.—I will not conceal from you that it has been very much with the view to obviate misrepresentation, if possible, and to enable the people to judge of the grounds which have been afforded me for the conduct I have adopted, that I have entered into any detail upon the subject; the task has been painful to me in the extreme, and I turn from it with peculiar satisfaction to

offer to you, Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, the acknowledgments that are due to you for that unanimity, zeal, and unremitting attention, which you have shewn in your proceedings. It rests not with you that so little has been accomplished for the public good. To a considerable portion of the House of Assembly my thanks are equally due. I trust they will believe, that I do them the justice of a proper discrimination, in the sense I entertain of their efforts to avert that conduct, of which I have so much reason to complain. By this, Gentlemen,* you have truly manifested your affection to his Majesty's Government, and your just estimation of the real and permanent interests of the province.

Then the Honourable Speaker of the Legislative Council said,

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; It is his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief's will that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Wednesday, the 21st of June next, and this Provincial Parliament is prorogued until the 21st day of June next, accordingly.

FINANCES OF AMERICA.—*Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to both Houses of Congress, 1809.*

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the Act entitled, "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Report:

The net Revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued in the year 1807, amounted, as it appeared by the last annual statement, to 16,000,000 dollars.

A correct statement of that Revenue for the year 1808 cannot be prepared at this time, but may be estimated, as will appear by the estimate A, to about 10,270,000 dollars.

The Revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the first quarter of this year, did not much exceed one million of dollars; and although considerable importations may be expected

* It was observed that at this part his Excellency turned towards and addressed himself particularly to Judge De Bonne, Messrs. Blackwood, De Salaberry, Denicheau, and one or two other of those gentlemen who acted and voted with them, and who were standing together.

from Great Britain and the West Indies during the last six months of this year, yet, considering that there will be no arrivals from China and the East Indies, and the situation of the commercial intercourse of the United States with the rest of the world, it is not probable that the Revenue accruing during the year 1809 will exceed that of the year 1808.

Dollars.	
The specie in the Treasury on the 1st of Oct. 1808, amounted to	13,845,717 52
And the receipts during the last three months of that year, as appears by the statement (B) to	3,537,316 99
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	17,483,034 51
The disbursements during the same period have amounted, including 6,103,000 dollars paid in reimbursement of the principal of the public debt, to.....	7,491,339 79
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan. 1809, of ...	9,941,694 72
	<hr/>
	17,433,034 51
The Cash in the hands of the Collectors and Receivers, and the outstanding Revenue Bonds, amounted, on the 1st of Jan. 1809, to.....	9,880,000
From which, deducting for the Expences of Collection, and for the Drawbacks payable during the year 1809	3,000,000
Leaves for the probable Receipts of the year 1809, exclusively of the inconsiderable sums which may be received on account of the Revenue accruing during that year, a sum of.	6,880,000
Making together with the Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1809, the sum of	9,941,000
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An aggregate of 16,821,000 dollars applicable to the expenditure of this year.	16,821,000
The Expences of the year 1809 are in conformity with the existing appropriations, estimated at 14,500,000 dollars, consisting of the following items:—	
Civil List (including the expences of this session of Congress) miscellaneous expences of foreign intercourse	1,242,000
Military and Indian Departments, viz.	
Appropriation for the army and departments	2,795,000
Ditto for fortifications	475,000
Arms and military stores ..	550,000
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Naval Departments, this year's appropriation	2,915,000
Public debt (1,517,000 dollars of the appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars for the year 1809, having been paid in advance in the year 1808, in order to effect the reimbursement of the whole of 8 per cent. stock)	5,453,000
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	14,430,000

It must, however, be observed, that the estimate of the sums payable in the course of this year on account of the drawbacks, is conjectural, and that the exportations, particularly of colonial produce, would, if the restrictions laid by the continental powers of Europe on neutral commerce were removed, produce a much greater defalcation in the net receipt into the Treasury than the sum assumed in the preceding estimate. In order to guard against any inconvenience arising from that contingency, and for the purpose of keeping always a moderate sum in the Treasury, it may be necessary to borrow a sum equal to the amount of the principal of the public debt, which will be reimbursed during the year, and which will exceed three millions of dollars.

Vienna, June 26.—A sadler of Vienna was shot on the glacis, convicted of having buried in his house three pieces of cannon before the French entered the town. To prevent fresh examples of severity, the governor-general has just renewed the orders already published, relative to the declaration respecting arms and ammunition, by the following Proclamation:—

“ **INHABITANTS OF VIENNA!**—It is some time since the spirit of disorder has misled the multitude. This seditious spirit had manifested itself in popular groups and meetings; Austrian prisoners of war have been taken away in some measure by force; firearms, weapons, ammunition, and articles belonging to the artillery, were still hid; insults, provocations, acts of violence, the inevitable consequence of perfidious instigations, and illusory or criminal hopes, threatened the tranquillity of the city, and safety of peaceful citizens, which safety they owe to the special protection of his Majesty the Emperor and King. The clemency of his Majesty has not been exhausted; but a longer impunity would be fatal; and he has ordered that these acts of temerity should be checked by examples of rigour. Two guilty persons have been condemned, and have undergone their sentence. Severe, but just measures, will further repress the audacity of the seditious, if they should dare to shew themselves. These will also strike those, who, not obeying the laws which have been promulgated, would have to reproach themselves with crimes against the public safety.—Every inhabitant, who has in his house Austrian prisoners of war, shall instantly make a declaration of it, as well as

concerning all arms, powder, ammunition, and articles belonging to the artillery, which were formerly in the Austrian arsenals.—Three days are granted for the execution of the last article; after this period, the offenders shall be seized, and punished according to the rigour of the law.—Inhabitants of Vienna! Your own interest calls upon you to repel the perfidious insinuations of instigators: it is that class of persons who, having nothing to lose, excite sedition in the hope of gaining by pillage. Exercise the closest watchfulness over the evil disposed; concur in maintaining the general tranquillity, and you will render yourselves worthy of the benevolence his Majesty the Emperor and King is always ready to evince towards you, and of which he has already given you the most striking proofs.

(Signed) “ **ANDREOSSY,**
“ **General of Division, &c.”**

“ *Vienna, June 27, 1809.*”

Proclamation to the Poles.

Frederic Augustus, King of Saxony, &c. Poles!—Already has the army, which had invaded our duchy of Warsaw, been forced by the victories of our great regenerator, and the valour of our troops, to abandon the capital and return to its own territory.—After having rendered thanks to Divine Providence for the signal protection it has granted us, it becomes our duty to employ the first moments of the re-establishment of our government, in expressing the sentiments which have been raised in us by the patriotism and attachment with the nation has so splendidly displayed in that moment of calamity.—The enemy had entered the country with a numerous army. It appeared scarcely possible to resist him; but he soon learnt the power of courage, when led by a chief so brave and able as our minister of war, prince Poniatowski.—Poles! Your battalions, which the great hero has created, and in whom he has inspired that valiant spirit, the best proofs of which are before his eyes, have shewn they were worthy their creator. Inferior in number, they not only resisted the enemy, but successfully attacked him.—They have carried victory into his provinces, and have every where covered themselves with glory.—The whole nation have on their part shewn that the valour and patriotism of the ancient Poles is theirs. The invasion of a numerous enemy, far

from intimidating them, has only stimulated them to voluntary and extraordinary offers to sacrifice their private fortunes. They have wholly devoted themselves to the defence of their country. The departments have emulated each other, in filling the ranks of the armies, and furnishing the necessary contributions. They have proved that the love of their country is a national quality, and have rendered themselves worthy to become models of that quality. Providence has also crowned those generous efforts with success.—Our council of state has, by its zeal and wisdom, seconded by all the other constitutional authorities, succeeded in maintaining the measures of the government, as far as circumstances would permit.—Poles! Your country owes its safety to you; it owes to you the approbation of your great regenerator, whose notice the brave conduct of the army, and the ardent zeal of the nation, will not have escaped. It owes to you increased respect among its neighbours, and the glory which the sovereign feels in reigning over such a nation.—Though at a distance, our heart has ever been with you. Your situation was ever present to us. Your fidelity and attachment to us, has increased, if possible, ours to you; and we have been unable to afford you the assistance our heart desired: it was with pain we were prevented by circumstances.—Polish people!—Tranquillity is restored to you, and the constitutional government. Our great solicitude shall be to endeavour to heal the wounds the war has occasioned, reward merit, and restore order; which your future happiness requires. On your part you will contribute to this by entire confidence in the government; which will be guided by our paternal intentions.—Given at Frankfort, on the Maine, June 24, 1809.

“FREDERIC AUGUSTUS.”

PROCLAMATION, dated Frankfort, June 24.

Frederic Augustus, by the grace of God, King of Saxony, &c.—Divine Providence has been so beneficent to us, that since we have been called to the government, we have had only the agreeable duty of offering him the homage of the sincerest gratitude; and we have discharged this duty with so much the more ardour, as our heart feels no greater joy than in knowing that they are happy whose felicity is entrusted to us. We had last year especially reason to bless the goodness of God, when a generous conqueror restored to us our es-

tates, which were already lost; and this felicity became more precious, when a personal acquaintance with this great man, added to affection and the sincerest gratitude, our admiration and our veneration of his great qualities, which have never been sufficiently appreciated; and fixed the basis of a genuine esteem, on which our mutual alliance is as firmly established as on treaties, and which renders it doubly indissoluble.—Even at the present moment of trouble, it was for me a great consolation to behold our country enjoy an almost perfect tranquillity, while the torch of war was kindled in other states, and there spread its ravages anew. We believed it necessary to abandon for a time our good city of Dresden, and fix our abode at Leipsic, which is no great distance. We hoped that we could continue there, to apply our labours to the government of our faithful subjects; the more so, as, according to the course the war had taken, an hostile invasion of our country was by no means probable.—We were so much the more painfully affected at beholding this hope vanish, and being obliged to remove from Leipsic to a considerable distance, in order to place ourselves out of danger, by avoiding the route in which the troops which were advancing from Bohemia, upon Saxony and Franconia, might seize our person and royal family.—But we live in the entire confidence that Divine Providence will bless our efforts for the deliverance of our country, and that, supported by the forces of his majesty the king of Westphalia, our faithful neighbour and ally, we shall return.—We believe it to be our duty, faithful and beloved Saxons, to impart this confidence to you, removed as we are from you, in order to tranquillise you. In the mean while we thank you publicly for supporting your situation with tranquillity and dignity, that you have lent no ear to the enemy, and in this given new proof of that love and attachment towards us which are our felicity, and which we feel equally for you.—It is therefore with confidence that we exhort you to attach yourselves more and more to our principles, which, hitherto, thanks to God, have always constituted the happiness of the country, and at the same time to consider and avert the evils which the ill-intentioned might seek to scatter among you, by propagating an erroneous doctrine.—For it cannot be unknown to you, that there are in our dominions, people weak, seduced, or wicked, who not only do not approve of our sys-

tem, and the principles on which we have only from conviction adopted it, but who dare to avow and even act in a contrary manner.—We seriously enjoin by these presents all the authorities of our kingdom to observe with great attention those who render themselves suspicious by a like mode of thinking, and especially those who disturb peace by rash discourse, or by open acts, as well as those who spread intelligence which may disquiet well-intentioned citizens, and deprive our constant efforts for the permanent tranquillity of our subjects, of a part of their effect; and, in general, we charge them to neglect nothing in order that our subjects may conduct themselves according to the principles above announced, and that our benevolent intentions may be entirely fulfilled.—In testimony of which, we have signed these presents with our hand, and annexed our royal seal. Given at Frankfort on the Maine, June 18, 1809:

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

FRENCH ARMY IN AUSTRIA.—*Twenty Third Bulletin*, dated Vienna, June 28.

On the 25th of this month his Majesty reviewed a great number of troops on the heights of Schoenbrunn. There was observed a fine line of 8,000 cavalry, of which the guard formed a part, and in which there was only one regiment of cuirassiers. There was also a line of 200 pieces of cannon. The appearance and martial air of the troops excited the admiration of the spectators.—On Saturday the 24th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, our troops entered Raab; on the 25th, the garrison, prisoners of war, set out. According to an estimate made, they are found to amount to 2,500 men. His Majesty has given to the general of division, Narlonne, the command of this place, and of all the Hungarian states surrendered to the French arms.—The duke of Auerstadt is before Presburg. The enemy works at the fortifications: it was intimated to him to cease from his works, unless he wished to draw upon the peaceable inhabitants the greatest misfortunes; he took no notice of it; 4,000 bombs and obuses have compelled him to renounce his project, but the fire broke out in this unfortunate city, and several quarters have been burnt.—The duke of Ragusa, with the army of Dalmatia, passed the Drave on the 22d, and marched to Gratz. On the 24th gen. Vandamme em-

barked 300 Wurtemburghers, commanded by major Kichler, at Molli, in order to throw themselves upon the opposite shore and gain intelligence. The debarkation has been effected. These troops routed two companies of the enemy, and took two officers, and eighty men of the regiment of Mitrowski prisoners.—The prince of Ponte Corvo, and the Saxon army, are at St. Polten. The duke of Dantzig, who is at Lintz, ordered gen. Walle to reconnoitre on the left bank. All the enemy's posts were driven in; several officers and twenty men were taken. The object of this reconnoitering was also to procure intelligence.—The city of Vienna is plentifully furnished with meat; the supply of bread is more difficult, on account of the impediments in grinding. In respect of the subsistence of the army, it is secured for six months; it has wine and vegetables in abundance. The wines of the cellars of the convents have been placed in a magazine, to furnish distributions to the army. Several millions of bottles have there been collected.—On the 10th of April, at the very time when the Austrian general prostituted his character, and spread a snare for the king of Bavaria, by writing a letter which has appeared in all the public papers, gen. Chastellar excited the Tyrol to insurrection, and surprised 700 French conscripts who were going to Augsburgh, where their regiments were, and who were marching in the confidence of peace—obliged to surrender and made prisoners, they were massacred. Among them were 80 Belgians, born in the same town as Chastellar.—Eighteen hundred Bavarians made prisoners at the same time, were also massacred. Chastellar, who commanded, was witness to these horrors. He not only made no opposition to them, but he is accused of having smiled at the massacre, hoping that the Tyrolans, having to dread the vengeance due to a crime which they could not hope would be pardoned, must be more firmly engaged in their rebellion.—When his Majesty was made acquainted with these atrocities, he found himself in a difficult situation. If he had chosen to have recourse to reprisals, 20 generals, 1,000 officers, and 80,000 men, made prisoners during the month of April, might have satisfied the manes of the unhappy French, so cowardly butchered. But prisoners do not appertain to the power for whom they have fought; they are under the safeguard of the honour and generosity of the nation which has disarmed them.

His Majesty considered Chastellar as acting without being authorized; for, notwithstanding the furious proclamations and violent language of the princes of the House of Lorraine, it was impossible to believe they could approve such crimes; his Majesty, in consequence, published the following

Order of the Day.

“ Imperial head-quarters, Ens, May 5, 1809.—By orders of the Emperor, the person named Chastellar, styling himself a general in the service of Austria, the mover of the insurrection in the Tyrol, charged with being the author of the massacres committed on the Bavarian and French prisoners by the insurgents, shall, upon being made prisoner, be carried immediately before the military commission, and if judged guilty, be shot within 24 hours. The Prince of NEUFCHATEL, Vice Constable. Major-general ALEXANDRE.”

At the battle of Esling, gen. Durosnel carrying an order to an advanced squadron, was made prisoner by 25 uhlans. The emperor of Austria, proud of so easy a triumph, caused to be published an Order of the Day, conceived in the following terms:—

Copy of a Letter from his majesty the Emperor of Austria, to Prince Charles.

“ Wolkersdorf, May 25, 1809.

“ My dear brother; I have learned that the emperor Napoleon has declared the marquis of Chastellar out of the protection of the law of nations. This unjust conduct, contrary to the usages of nations, and of which there is no example in the latter periods of history, obliges me to have recourse to reprisals, and in consequence I order, that generals Durosnel and Foulers shall be kept as hostages, to undergo the same fate and same treatment as the emperor Napoleon shall make gen. Chastellar suffer. It is repugnant to my feelings to give such an order; but I owe it to my brave warriors, and to my brave people, who may be exposed to a similar fate, while fulfilling their duties with ardent fidelity. I charge you to make known this letter to the army, and to send it by a flag of truce to the major-general of the emperor Napoleon. (Signed) FRANCIS.”

“ As soon as this Order of the Day came to the knowledge of his majesty, he ordered the arrest of the prince Colloredo, prince Metternich, count Pergett, and count Hardick, and that they should be conveyed to France, to answer for the

lives of generals Durosnel and Foulers. The major-general wrote to the chief of the staff of the Austrian army, the following letter:—

To the major-general of the Austrian army.

“ Schoenbrunn, June 6, 1809.

“ Sir—His majesty the Emperor has been made acquainted with an Order given by the emperor Francis, which declares that the French generals Durosnel and Foulers, whom the circumstances of war have placed in his power, shall answer for the punishment which the laws of justice may inflict on monsieur Chastellar, who has put himself at the head of the insurgents of the Tyrol, and who has permitted the murder of 700 French prisoners, and between 18 and 1900 Bavarians, a crime unheard of in the history of nations, and which might have caused a terrible reprisal on 40 field-marshals, 36 major-generals, more than 300 colonels or majors, 1200 officers, and 80,000 soldiers, if his majesty did not consider prisoners as placed under his faith and honour, and had not besides proofs that the Austrian officers in the Tyrol have been as indignant at the action as ourselves.—His majesty, however, has ordered that prince Colloredo, prince Metternich, count Frederick Hardick and count Pergett, shall be arrested and conveyed to France, to answer for the safety of generals Durosnel and Foulers, threatened by the Order of the Day of your sovereign: these officers may die, sir—but they shall not die without being revenged—this vengeance shall not fall on any prisoners, but on the relatives of those who shall order their death.—As to M. Chastellar, he is not yet in the power of the army; but if he should be taken, you may be assured that he will be delivered to a military commission, and that his trial will take place.—I request your Excellency to believe the sentiments of my high consideration.

(Signed) ALEXANDRE.”

The city of Vienna and the states of Lower Austria solicited the clemency of his majesty, and requested to send a deputation to the emperor Francis, to convince him of the impropriety of the proceeding with respect to the generals Durosnel and Foulers, to represent that Chastellar was not condemned, that he was not arrested, but only accused before the tribunals, that the fathers, wives, children and property of the Austrian generals were in the hands of the French, and that the French

army was determined, if a single prisoner was put to death, to make an example, of which posterity should long preserve the remembrance. The esteem which his majesty entertains for the good inhabitants of Vienna and the states, determined him to accede to this request. He granted permission to M. M. Colloredo, Metternich, Hardwick and Pergen to remain at Vienna, and to the deputation to set out for the head-quarters of the emperor of Austria. This deputation has returned. The emperor Francis has replied to these representations, that he was ignorant of the massacre of the French prisoners in the Tyrol, that he pitied the miseries of the capital and the provinces, that his ministers had deceived him, &c. &c. &c. The deputies reminded him, that all prudent men saw with pain the existence of a handful of intriguers, who by the measures they advised, the proclamations, orders of the day, &c. which they caused to be adopted, endeavour only to foment passions and hatred, and to exasperate an enemy who is master of Croatia, Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, the capital of the Empire, and a great part of Hungary—that the sentiments of the emperor for his subjects ought to incline him to calm rather than irritate the conqueror, and to give to war the character natural to it among civilized nations, since it is in the power of the conqueror to render more heavy the evils which press on the half of the monarchy. It is said that the emperor Francis conceived that the greater part of the papers mentioned by the deputies were fictitious, and that those, the existence of which was not denied, were more moderate; that the editors were besides French clerks, and that even when these papers did contain some inconvenient things, they were not perceived till the mischief was done. If this answer, which is publicly reported, is authentic, we have one observation to make:—It is impossible not to perceive the influence of England; for this small number of men, traitors to their country, are certainly in the pay of that power.—When the deputies went to Buda, they saw the empress. She had been obliged to leave this city some days before. They found her dispirited, altered, and in consternation at the evils which threatened her house. The opinion of the monarchy is extremely unfavourable to the family of this princess. It was that family which excited the war. The archduke Palatine, and

the archduke Regnier, are the only Austrian princes who defended the maintenance of the peace. The empress was far from foreseeing the events that have taken place. She has shed many tears; she has shewn great alarm at the thick cloud which covers the future. She spoke of peace; she requested peace; she conjured the deputies to speak to the emperor in favour of peace.—They reported that the conduct of the archduke Maximilian had been disowned, and that the emperor had sent him into the interior of Hungary.

*Twenty-Fourth Bulletin, dated Vienna,
July 3.*

Gen. Broussier had left two battalions of the 84th regiment of the line in the town of Gratz, and proceeded to Vildon, to join the army of Dalmatia. On the 26th of June, gen. Giulay appeared before Gratz, with 10,000 men, composed, it is true, of Croats and frontier-regiments. The 84th, which was cantoned in one of the suburbs of the town, repelled all attacks of the enemy, routed him every where, took 500 men prisoners, and two standards, and maintained himself in his position 14 hours, giving time to gen. Broussier to come to his assistance. This conflict, of one with ten, covered the 84th, and its colonel, Gambin, with honour. The standards were presented to his Majesty at the parade. We have to regret, that 20 of these brave fellows were killed, and 92 wounded.—On the 30th, the duke of Auerstadt attacked one of the islands of the Danube, at a small distance from the right bank, opposite Presburg, where the enemy had some troops,—Gen. Gudin directed this operation with skill; it was executed by col. Decouz, and the 21st regiment of infantry of the line, which this officer commands. At two o'clock of the morning, this regiment, partly in boats, and partly swimming, crossed a very narrow arm of the Danube, seized the island, routed the 1500 men who were upon it, and made 250 prisoners, among whom were the colonel and several officers of the regiment St. Julian, and took three pieces of cannon, which the enemy had landed for the defence of the island.—At length there exists no longer any Danube, as far as concerns the French army. General count Bertrand has raised works which excite astonishment, and inspire admiration.—Over a breadth of 400 fathoms, and over a very rapid river, he has in a fort-

night raised a bridge formed of 60 arches, on which three carriages can pass abreast; he has built a second bridge upon piles eight feet broad; but this is for infantry only. Next to these two bridges is a bridge of boats; we can, therefore, pass the Danube in three columns. These three bridges are secured against all insults, even against the effects of fire-ships and incendiary machines, by stoccadoes, raised on piles between the islands, in different directions, the furthest of which are at 250 fathoms from the bridges. When these immense works are contemplated, they might be thought to be the labour of many years; they were, however, produced in 15 or 20 days. These works are defended by *têtes de pont*, each 1600 fathoms in extent, formed of redoubts, surrounded by palisades, frises, and ditches filled with water. The island of Lobau is a strong post; it contains magazines of provisions, 100 pieces of heavy cannon, and 20 mortars or howitzers. Opposite Essling, on the left arm of the Danube, is a bridge, which the duke of Rivoli has fixed there. It is covered by a *tête de pont*, which had been raised there at the time of the first passage of the river.—General Legrand occupies the woods in the front of the *tête de pont*. The hostile army is in order of battle, covered with redoubts; the left is at Enzendorf, the right at Great Aspern; a few discharges of musketry from the advanced posts have taken place.—Now that the passage of the Danube is secured, and that our bridges are sheltered from every attempt, the fate of the Austrian monarchy will be decided in a single battle.—The waters of the Danube were, on the 1st of July, four feet above the lowest, and thirteen feet below the highest point. The rapidity of the river at this part is, when the waters are high, from seven to twelve feet; when the water is moderate, four feet six inches, each second, and more strong than at any other point. In Hungary it diminishes a great deal; and at the place where Trajan raised a bridge, it is almost insensible. The Danube is there 450 fathoms broad; here it is only 400. The bridge of Trajan was a stone bridge, the work of several years. Cæsar's bridge over the Rhine was raised, it is true, in eight days, but no loaded carriage could pass over it.—The works on the Danube are the most beautiful military works ever formed.—Prince Gazarin, aid-de-camp general of the emperor of Russia, arrived at Schoenbrunn, at four of the morning the day be-

fore yesterday, at the moment the Emperor was mounting on horseback. He set out from Petersburgh, the 8th of June. He has brought intelligence of the march of the Russian army into Gallicia.—His Majesty has quitted Schoenbrunn; he has been two days encamped. His tents are very beautiful, and made in the style of the Egyptian tents.”

AUSTRIA.—*Supplement to the London Gazette of the 11th of July.*—(Continued from p. 64.)

The head-quarters of the Archduke were, on the 16th of May, at Ebersdorf, near the high road leading to Brunn.—On the 19th the outposts reported that the enemy had taken possession of the great island of Lobau, within about six English miles of Vienna; that his numbers increased there every hour, and that he seemed to be employed in throwing a bridge across the great arm of the Danube behind the island. From the top of the Bisamberg, the whole of the opposite country appeared to be enveloped in a cloud of dust, and the glitter of arms evinced a general movement of troops beyond Summering, towards Kaiser-Ebersdorf, whither, according to later accounts, the Emperor Napoleon had removed his head-quarters, and was by his presence hastening and promoting the preparations for passing the river.—On the following morning, at day-break, the Archduke resolved to reconnoitre the island, and employ for this purpose, part of the advanced guard, under the command of field-marshall lieutenant count Klenau, supported by some regiments of cavalry.—The isle of Lobau forms a convenient place of arms, which is about six English miles long, and four and a half broad, and being separated by the large arm of the Danube from the right bank, nothing prevents the building of a bridge, which is concealed by ground covered with bushes; and the great extent of the island affords the advantage of sending troops and ordnance from so many points of it, that the passage across the smaller arm to the large plain of Marchfield, may be made good by force of arms.—It was soon perceived by the strength of the enemy's columns which advanced upon the island, and placed their cannon so as to support the second passage, that he meditated a serious attack. The advanced guard sustained a tolerably warm engagement, and the cavalry routed the

first division of the enemy, which debouched from the low grounds on the edge of the river, late in the evening; upon which the Archduke, whose intention was not to prevent the passage of the enemy, but to attack him the following day, retreated with his cavalry to Anderklaa, and ordered the advanced troops to fall back to Maass, according as the enemy should extend himself.—On the 21st at day-break the Archduke ordered his army under arms, and formed it in two lines on the rising ground behind Gerasdorf, and between the Bisam-hill and the rivulet Russ. The corps of lieut.-gen. Hiller formed the right wing near Stammersdorf; on its left was the corps of the gen. of cavalry count Bellegarde, and next to that the corps of lieut.-gen. prince Hohenzollern, in the allignment of Deutsch-Wagram. The corps of prince Rosenberg was posted by battalions in column on the Russbach on the rivulet Russ, kept Deutsch-Wagram strongly occupied, having, for the security of the left wing, placed on the heights beyond that place a division in reserve. The whole cavalry, which the day before had advanced under the command of prince Lichtenstein by Anderklaa, was called back into the line, filling, in two lines, the space intervening between the left wing of prince Hohenzollern and the right of prince Rosenberg.—The vast plain of the March-field spread like a carpet before the front of the line, and appeared, by the absence of every obstruction, to be destined to form the theatre of some great event. The grenadiers remained in reserve near Seiering, and the corps of the gen. of artillery, prince of Reuss, kept the Bisam-hill, and the low bushy ground along the Danube strongly occupied. Part of it was still left near Krems, the corps being almost broke up by having so many of its divisions detached to so considerable a distance.—At nine o'clock, the Archduke ordered the arms to be piled, and the troops to dine. The piquet of observation on the Bisam-hill reported that the bridge across the Danube behind the isle of Lobau, being now quite finished, was plainly perceptible, and that troops were, without intermission, seen filing off over it, as well as passing in boats to the isle. The outposts, likewise, gave information of the gradual augmentation of the enemy in the town of Enzersdorf, and in the villages of Essling and Aspern, and of his advancing towards Hirschstetten.—The Archduke Charles now thought

that the moment for giving battle had arrived, and hastened to Gerasdorf, where the chief of his quartermaster-general's staff, gen. baron Wimpfen, sketched out the following plan.

Plan of Attack upon the hostile Army on its March between Essling and Aspern, and towards Hirschstetten.

The attack to be made in five columns. The first column, or the column of the right wing, is formed by the corps of lieut.-gen. Hiller. It will advance from its present position in the direction between the "Point" and Leopoldau along the nearest arms of the Danube, pass along the left bank towards Stadelau and Aspern, keep constantly near the Danube and the meadows bordering upon it, and is vigorously to repulse the enemy, who most likely will meet it on the same road, and to drive him from the left bank. This column must not suffer its progress to be impeded by the batteries which the enemy perhaps may have erected on the islands, but must endeavour to silence them by its cannon, and spiritedly continue to advance.—The second column consists of the corps of the gen. of cavalry, count Bellegarde; leaving Gerasdorf to the left, it will march towards Leopoldau, endeavour to join the first column on the right, advance upon Kran, and then, conjointly with the third column, upon the left, push forwards towards Hirschstetten.—The third column is composed of the corps of lieut.-gen. prince Hohenzollern. It will march by Sussenbrunn to Breitenlee, and from thence towards Aspern, and will endeavour to join on its right the 2nd column, and on its left the 4th.—The fourth column under the command of lieut.-gen. prince Rosenberg, is made up of that part of his corps which is posted on the right bank of the rivulet Russ: it is to advance, by Anderklaa and Raschdorf, towards Essling.—The fifth column is formed by that part of prince Rosenberg's corps which stands between Deutsch-Wagram and Beaumersdorf, it will cross the Russ near Beaumersdorf, leave Raschdorf and Bischdorf to the right, endeavour to pass to the left round the town of Enzersdorf, and secure its left flank by the archduke Ferdinand's regiment of hussars.—The cavalry-reserve under the command of gen. prince Lichtenstein, to march by the way of Anderklaa, without coming in contact with the fourth column, between Raschdorf and Breitenlee, and straight to the New Inn,

keeping continually at such a distance between the heads of the third and fourth columns as, in case of necessity, to be near at hand for the purpose of repelling the main body of the enemy's cavalry.—The grenadier corps of reserve to march from Seiering into the position which the corps of Bellegarde has taken up behind Gerasdorf.—All the columns and corps will march at twelve o'clock at noon. Their second lines to follow them at a suitable distance. Every column to form its own advanced guard. The order of march, and the distribution of the field pieces, to be left to the judgment of the commanders of the respective corps. The whole will march by half divisions. Lieut.-general Klenau to form the advanced guard of the fourth and fifth columns, and, before he advances, to suffer the heads of these columns to come quite up to him, in order that he may have at hand a sufficient support of infantry.—Of the corps of cavalry, the brigade under command of Veesey to be attached to the second column, and the regiment O'Reilly to the third; and both brigades are to repair immediately, the former to Gerasdorf, and the latter to Sussenbrunn.—The principal object in view is to drive back the enemy entirely over the first arms of the Danube, destroy the bridges he had thrown over them, and occupying the bank of the Lobau with a numerous artillery, especially howitzers.—The infantry will form on the plain in battalions, with half divisions from the centre.—His imperial highness the gen. in chief recommends order, closeness during the advance, and a proper use of every species of arms. His station will be with the second column.

Gerasdorf, May 21, 1809.

	Battalions.	Squadrons.
The 1st column consisted of	19	22
2nd — —	20	16
3rd — —	22	8
4th — —	13	8
5th — —	13	16
The corps of cavalry	—	78
The corps of grenadiers	16	—
Total	103	148

All which amounted to 75,000 men, effective troops.

Of artillery there were 18 batteries of brigade, 13 of position, and 11 of horse artillery; in the aggregate 288 pieces of different calibres.—The enemy had availed himself extremely well of the advantages

of the ground to cover his passage. The extensive villages of Essling and Aspern, mostly composed of brick houses, and encircled all round by heaps of earth, resembled two bastions, between which a double line of natural trenches, intended to draw off the water, served as the curtain, and afforded every possible security to the columns passing from the Isle of Lobau. Essling had a granary furnished with loop-holes, and whose three stories afforded room for several hundred men, while Aspern was provided with a strong church-yard. The left side of the latter village borders on an arm of the Danube. Both villages had a safe communication with the bushy ground near the Danube, from which the enemy had it constantly in his power to dispatch, unseen, fresh reinforcements. The Isle of Lobau served at once as a place of arms and as a *tete-de-pont*, a bridge-head for the bridge, in the rear across the main arm of the river.—The enemy, with the divisions of gens. Molitor, Boudet, Nansouty, Legrand, Espagne, Lasalle and Ferrand, under the marshals Massena and Lasnes, as well as marshal Bessieres, together with the guards of the Wurtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden auxiliaries, had already left this position, and was directing his march towards Hirschstetten, when the first Austrian advanced guards met him.—If it be at all permitted in war, to indulge favourable presentiments, it was certainly excusable so to do at that great moment, when, on the 21st of May, exactly at twelve o'clock, the columns began to put themselves in motion for the attack. A general enthusiasm had taken possession of the troops: joyful war-songs, accompanied by Turkish music, resounded through the air, and were interrupted by shouts of "Long live our Emperor, long live Archduke Charles!" whenever the imperial general appeared, who had placed himself at the head of the second column. Every breast panted with anxious desire and high confidence after the decisive moment; and the finest weather favoured the awful scene.

Battle of the 21st of May.—First Column.

The advanced guard under gen. Nordmann, consisting of two battalions of Gyulay and Lichtenstein hussars, had formed near the destroyed bridge of Tabor, and leaving the villages of Kagranc and Hirschstetten to the left, and Stadlau to the right, marched in the plain towards Aspern. It was followed by the column,

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which, having left the high road before the post-office at Stammersdorf, had marched from the right by half divisions. Its right flank along the Danube was covered by a battalion of St. Georgians, by the 1st battalion of Vienna volunteers, and by a battalion of militia, under the command of major count Colloredo.—Within a cannon-shot of Stadlau the out-posts met the enemy's pickets, which gradually retreated to their original divisions.—At this time gen. Nordman ordered two battalions of Gyulay to draw up en echelon, in order to favour the advance of the column. The enemy drawn up in large divisions, stood immediately before Aspern, having, to cover his front, occupied all the ditches of the fields, which afforded excellent breast-works. His right was covered by a battery, and his left by a broad and deep ditch (one of those that carry off the waters of the Danube when it overflows), as well as by a bushy ground, which was likewise occupied by several bodies in close order.—Though the enemy had the advantage of position all to himself, inasmuch as the freshes of the Danube were only passable by means of a small bridge, at which he kept up a vigorous fire from behind the ditches both with cannon and small arms, it did not prevent the 2nd battalion of Gyulay, immediately after the first had penetrated as far as the bushy meadows, to pass the bridge in a column, to form without delay, and with charged bayonets to attack the enemy, who precipitately retreated to Aspern, on which occasion that village, after a vigorous but not very obstinate resistance, was taken for the first time. It was, however, not long before the enemy had it in his power, by the arrival of a fresh reinforcement, to expel again the battalions of Gyulay. By this time some battalions of the column had arrived, the chasseurs of major Schneider, of the 2nd column, joined the advanced guard of the 1st; Gyulay formed again, and the enemy was a second time pushed to the lower end of the village, though he succeeded again in regaining what he had lost.—Both parties were aware of the necessity of maintaining themselves in Aspern at any rate, which produced successively the most obstinate efforts both of attack and defence; the parties engaged each other in every street, in every house, and in every barn; carts, ploughs, and harrows were obliged to be removed during an uninterrupted fire, in order to get at the enemy; every indivi-

dual wall was an impediment of the assailants, and a rampart of the attacked; the steeple, lofty trees, the garrets and the cellars were to be conquered before either of the parties could stile itself master of the place, and yet the possession was ever of short duration; for no sooner had we taken a street or a house than the enemy gained another, forcing us to abandon the former. So this murderous conflict lasted for several hours; the German battalions were supported by Hungarians, who were again assisted by the Vienna volunteers, each rivalling the other in courage and perseverance. At the same time the 2nd column combined its attacks with those of the first, having to overcome the same resistance, by reason of the enemy's constantly leading fresh reinforcements into fire. At length gen. Vacquant of the second column succeeded in becoming master of the upper part of the village, and maintaining himself there during the whole of the night.—By the shells of both parties many houses had been set on fire, and illuminated the whole country around.—At the extremity of the right wing on the bushy meadow the combats were not less severe. The left flank of the enemy was secured by an arm of the Danube; impenetrable underwood, intersected only by footpaths, covered his front; and a broad ditch and pallisadoes afforded him the advantage of a natural rampart.—Here fought at the beginning of the battle the 1st battalion of Gyulay under col. Mairassy; then the battalion of chasseurs under major Schneider; next the St. Georgians under major Mihailovich, and finally, the two battalions of Vienna volunteers under lieut.-col. Steigentesch and St. Quenten. Here also the enemy was defeated; and the first day of this sanguinary engagement terminated by the occupation of Aspern by gen. Vacquant, at the head of eight battalions of the second column, while lieut. field-marshal Hiller drew the troops of his corps from the village, placed them again in order of battle, and passed the night under arms.

Second Column.

The advanced guard, commanded by lieut.-gen. Fresnel, advanced by Leopoldau and Kagran towards Hirschstetten, and consisted of one battalion of chasseurs and two battalions of Anton Mitsovsky under gen. Winzingerode, as well as the brigades of cavalry, Klenau and Vincent, under gen. Veesey. It was followed in

the same direction by the column from its position near Gerasdorf.—The enemy having been discovered from the eminences near Hirschstetten to be near Aspern and Esslingen, the brigade Veesey was detached against the latter place, and the brigade Winzingerode to dislodge the enemy from Aspern.—The column deployed before Hirschstetten, in two lines, in order to support the advanced guard, and leaving Aspern to the right, followed upon the plain, at a proper distance.—The brigade of Winzingerode, however, met with so spirited a resistance in its attempt upon Aspern, that an attack upon the front alone was not likely to be attended with success; the cavalry, therefore, of the advanced guard was pushed forward from Aspern on the left, in order to support the attack on the flank with the two batteries of cavalry, as well as to facilitate the junction with the third column, which was advancing by Breitenlee. At the same time the regiment of Reuss Plauen was ordered to the right of Aspern, with a view to an attack on that place, the rest of the corps was formed into close columns of battalions.—Meanwhile the enemy formed his left wing, which he refused, towards Aspern, and his right upon Esslingen. Thus he advanced with columns of infantry and cavalry upon the main army, while an extremely brisk cannonade supported him. A line of 12 regiments of cuirassiers formed the centre of the second line of the enemy, giving to the whole an imposing aspect.—Meanwhile the attack of a battalion of Reuss Plauen on Aspern was repulsed, and it gave way, being thrown into consternation by the loss of its commander, but it rallied immediately after. Count Bellegard ordered gen. Bacquant to renew the attack with the regiment of Vogelsang, and to carry the village at all hazards. The latter obeyed the order with the most brilliant success, and Aspern, though defended by 12,000 of the best of the enemy's troops, was carried by storm; Bacquant being assisted by the regiment of Reuss Plauen, by a battalion of archduke Rainer, and by the brigade of Maier of the third column.—To frustrate this attack, the enemy advanced with two columns of infantry, supported by his heavy cavalry, upon the main army, repulsed the two regiments of Klenau and Vincent's light horse, and fell upon the infantry.—The latter expecting him, with their firelocks ready, and with cool intrepidity, fired at

ten paces distance so effectually, as totally to rout the enemy, upon which gen. Veesey, at the head of a division of Klenau, attacked the enemy's cuirassiers with such energy, that their retreat was followed by that of the infantry.—Hereby the army along the whole of its line was disengaged from the enemy, obtained communication on the left with the corps of prince Hohenzollern, and became possessed of the important post of Aspern. The enemy being in full retreat attempted no further attack, and confined himself merely to a cannonade. The corps remained during the night under arms. The enemy repeated, indeed, his attacks on Aspern, but they all proved unsuccessful.

Third Column.

This column, according to its destination, had begun its march from its position at Seiring, by the road of Sussenbrun and Breitenlee. Some divisions of O'Reilly's light horse and chasseurs formed the advanced guard of the column, and at three o'clock in the afternoon met near Hirschstetten, the left wing of the enemy, which consisted mostly of cavalry.—As about this time the first and second columns advanced intrepidly upon Aspern, and the enemy began to fall back to his position between Esslingen and Aspern, lieut.-general Hohenzollern, ordered up his batteriers, and a very brisk cannonade commenced on both sides.—The first line formed in close columns of battalions, and advanced with the greatest resolution upon the enemy, when his cavalry suddenly rushed forward in such disproportionate numbers, and with such rapidity, that there was scarcely time to save the artillery which had been brought up, and the battalions were left to defend themselves by their own unsupported exertions. This was the remarkable moment in which the regiments of Zach, Joseph Colloredo, Zettwitz, Froon, a battalion of Stein's, and the second battalion of the Archduke Charles's legion, under the conduct of lieut.-general Brady, and generals Buresch, Maier and Koller, demonstrated with unparalleled fortitude what the fixed determination to conquer or die is capable of effecting against the most impetuous attacks.—The enemy's cavalry turned these battalions on both wings, penetrated between them, repulsed the squadrons of O'Reilly's light horse, who were unable to withstand such a superior force, and in the confidence of victory, summoned these

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corps of heroes to lay down their arms. A well directed and destructive fire was the answer to this degrading proposition, and the enemy's cavalry abandoned the field, leaving behind them a considerable number of dead.—This corps, as well as the others, passed the night on the field of battle.

Fourth and Fifth Columns.

These were both composed of the corps of lieut.-general prince Rosenberg, on either bank of the Russbach, and directed their march from their position, to the right and left of Deutsch-Wagram.—The fourth proceeded through Roschdorf straight to Esslingen. Col. Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's hulans conducted the advanced guard.—The fifth directed its march towards the left, in order to go a circuit round the little town of Enzersdorf, and drive the enemy out of the place. It was reinforced by Stipsic's hussars, under the command of col. Frolich. Lieut.-general Klenau led the advanced guard of both columns.—As this circuit round Enzersdorf obliged the fifth to describe a longer line, it was necessary for the fourth to advance rather more slowly.—Enzersdorf, however, was quickly taken possession of by a detachment of Stipsic's hussars, and of the Wallacho Illyrian frontier regiment, as it was already for the greatest part evacuated by the enemy, from whom no more than thirty prisoners could be taken.—Both columns now received orders to advance upon Esslingen.—The fourth, in close columns of battalions of Czartorysky's, archduke Louis's and Cobourg's, who were twice successively attacked by upwards of two thousand of the enemy's heavy cavalry; but these were each time put to flight by our brave infantry with considerable loss.—Of the fifth column, two battalions of Chasteler's advanced directly upon Esslingen, while two battalions of Bellegarde's were ordered to penetrate the left flank of the village, and the small contiguous wood. Two battalions of Hiller's and Sztarray's, besides the archduke Ferdinand's and Stipsic's regiments of hussars, and two divisions of Rosenberg's light horse, were in the plain in readiness to support them.—These combined attacks were made twice successively with uncommon intrepidity, the enemy's troops were repulsed at all points, and driven into the village Esslingen which had been set on fire. But as the enemy's army was drawn up in several

lines between Esslingen and Aspern, and met each new attack with fresh reinforcements, because the safety of his retreat depended on the possession of this village; our troops were obliged to abandon it at the approach of night, and to await, under arms, the arrival of morning.—The reserve corps of cavalry had marched in two columns, under the command of gen. prince of Lichtenstein, and advanced upon the New Inn between Raschdorf and Breitenlee. General count Wartensleben with Blankenstein's hussars, conducted the advanced guard.—No sooner did the enemy perceive the general advance of the army, than he placed the bulk of his cavalry, supported by some battalions of infantry, in order of battle between Esslingen and Aspern, and commenced a brisk cannonade upon the columns of Austrian cavalry as they approached.—Prince Lichtenstein directed his columns to march forward in two lines, on which the enemy detached 4 or 5000 cavalry from his position to the right, by way of Esslingen, and excited some apprehension that he would impede the progress of the fourth column, or even break through it. The Prince therefore ordered four regiments to the left, and kept the second column formed in two lines, till he was convinced that the fourth would not meet with any impediment to its march.—During this movement the remainder of the enemy's cavalry also advanced with the greatest confidence, towards the right wing of the Austrian. They were received with a firmness which they probably did not expect. The intrepidity of the cavalry which had marched up, particularly Maurice Lichtenstein's regiment, and the archduke Francis's cuirassiers; the former, headed by its gallant colonel, Roussel, frustrated the repeated assaults of the enemy by counter-attacks, by which at length put a stop to his impetuous advance, and completely repulsed him with considerable loss. In these conflicts, the French general of division, Durosnel, equerry to the Emperor, was taken prisoner a few paces from him, as was also gen. Fouler, equerry to the Empress, after having been slightly wounded. Notwithstanding the fire of musquetry which now ensued, the Prince ordered a general advance, by which the enemy was straitened in the alignment between Esslingen and Aspern, but on account of the flanking fire from Esslingen, could not be pursued any further. The fire of his guns was answered

with spirit by the horse artillery. About seven in the evening 3,000 horse were again detached towards the point of union between the cavalry of the corps of reserve and the left wing of prince Hohenzollern, and fell en masse upon the brigades of cuirassiers of generals Kroyher, Klary, and Siegenthal; but by the steady intrepidity of the Blankenstein's and Riesch's regiments, who with the utmost gallantry made a sudden attack on the enemy's flanks, his cavalry was again repulsed, and part of it, which had fallen upon some of the regiments of the new levies, placed in the third line, was cut off and there taken.—Meanwhile night came on, and it was passed by the Prince in the best state of preparation on the ground which he had gained from the enemy.—For the first time Napoleon had sustained a defeat in Germany. From this moment he was reduced to the rank of bold and successful generals, who, like himself, after a long series of destructive achievements, experienced the vicissitudes of fortune. The charm of his invincibility was dissolved. No longer the spoiled child of Fortune, by posterity he will be characterized as the sport of the fickle goddess. New hopes begin to animate the oppressed nations. To the Austrian army the 21st of May was a grand and glorious epoch, that must inspire it with a consciousness of its strength, and a confidence in its energies. Overwhelmed by our irresistible infantry, its proud opponents were extended in the dust, and the presence of their hitherto unconquered Emperor was no longer capable of snatching from the heroes of Austria the laurels which they had acquired.—Napoleon's glory was obviously at stake. New efforts were to be expected the following day; but he was also obliged to fight for his existence. By means of fire-ships sent down the Danube, the Archduke had caused the enemy's bridge on the Lobau to be broken down, and its repairs would take up several hours. Meanwhile Napoleon had already in the evening been joined by the corps of gen. Oudinot; and all the disposable troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube, and were transported across the river in vessels as fast as they arrived. The Archduke, on his part, ordered the grenadier corps, which had not any share

in the first engagement, to advance from its position near Gerasdorf to Breitenlee; and the short night was scarcely sufficient to complete the respective preparations for the commencement of a second tragedy.

Battle of the 22d of May.—Corps of lieutenant-general Hiller.

With the morning's dawn the enemy renewed his attacks, which far surpassed in impetuosity those of the preceding day. It was a conflict of valour and mutual exasperation. Scarcely had the French guards compelled gen. Wacquant to abandon Aspern, when the regiment of Klebek again penetrated into the burning village, drove back the choicest troops of the enemy, and engaged in a new contest in the midst of the conflagration, till, at the expiration of an hour, it was also obliged to give way. The regiment of Benjovsky now rushed in, and at the first onset gained possession of the church yard, the walls of which field-marshal-lieutenant Hiller immediately ordered the first division of pioneers to pull down, and the church, together with the parsonage, to be set on fire. Thus was this regiment, supported by some battalions, commanded by gen. Bianchi, at length enabled to maintain itself at the entrance of the village, after overcoming the resistance, bordering on despair, opposed by the flower of the French army.—Neither could the enemy produce any farther effect upon the bushy meadow, after lieut.-general Hiller had ordered the force there to be supported by two battalions of Anton Mittrowsky's and a battery; on which the Jagers, St. George's, and two battalions of Vienna volunteers, drove him from his advantageous position, which he never afterwards attempted to recover.—At about this time the left wing of the corps was likewise placed in security by three batteries sent by the lieut.-general to support the general of cavalry, count Bellegarde, and the latter maintained his ground against the most desperate attacks of the enemy. The lieut.-general Hiller kept his position on the left flank of the enemy, and the victory was decided in this quarter. The corps was therefore again formed in two lines, and thus awaited the approaching events.

(To be continued.)